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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1917.

四拜禮 號三十月九英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN CATASTROPHE.

M. Kerensky and the New Cabinet.

London, September 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the *Rich* says that Generals Milokoff and Alexieff visited M. Kerensky and offered their services to avert a civil war. M. Kerensky declined to negotiate with the law-breakers, but did not object to the new Cabinet negotiating with General Korniloff. At a private conference between M. Kerensky and ex-Ministers it was agreed that General Alexieff should be the chief of such Cabinet, but M. Kerensky eventually refused to entrust the power to General Alexieff and opened negotiations with the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, which is believed to be stronger than the Socialist representation, for a new Cabinet, wherein M. Terestchenko and M. Nekrasoff will be the sole non-Socialists retaining posts. General S. Vinkoff has been appointed Military Governor of Petrograd.

More Support for General Korniloff.

London, September 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the newspapers state that General Klembovsky, the new Generalissimo, and Generals Danigine and Valonyff, respectively commanding the South-Western and Western Fronts, have joined General Korniloff, Nearing the Capital.

London, September 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Korniloff's advanced troops have reached Gatchina, less than twenty miles from the capital.

Gratifying Move by Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

London, September 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Philonenko has been released and has returned to Petrograd. Legal proceedings have been opened against General Korniloff. The Minister, M. Tcherneff, has resigned in order not to create difficulties for M. Kerensky. The garrison at Kronstadt has placed itself at the disposal of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. The Central Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has sent to the district councils, the military committees at the front and in the rear of the Army, telegrams denouncing General Korniloff and General Loukomsky, his Chief-of-Staff, and declaring that the Government and the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates are taking all measures to repress the movement and to severely punish General Korniloff's treason, also announcing the appointment of General Klembovsky to the post of Generalissimo. It adds that measures have been taken to prevent isolated military elements from marching on Petrograd and appeals to the military committees not to carry out any order of General Korniloff or General Loukomsky.

Anxious to Avert Civil War.

London, September 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Cadet Party has agreed to participate in the reconstituted Cabinet if that will avert civil war.

The fixed prices of cereals have been doubled, owing to the increased cost of transport.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Moscow.

An Appeal from Ukraine.

London, September 12.

A Petrograd wireless message states that the Secretariat of the Ukrainian Parliament appeals to all military Ukrainians to support the Provisional Government. It declares that General Korniloff's victory would bring the Russian democracy to subjection and to Ukraine new enslavement.

General Korniloff's Movement Collapsing.

London, September 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, M. Kerensky has issued the following statement:—"General Korniloff's movement is rapidly collapsing. Commanders on all fronts, except the South-Western Front, have declared their fidelity to the Government. Some Commanders of General Korniloff's columns have arrived at Petrograd demanding authorization to arrest the leaders. The Government has taken energetic measures for the defence of Petrograd and hopes that bloodshed will be avoided. News from the Provinces indicates that everywhere there is a spirit of loyalty and fidelity to the Government."

Conflicting Reports.

London, September 11.

It is difficult to reconcile some of the reports from Petrograd. For example, the news that Generals Kaledine, Denigine and Valuyeff are supporting General Korniloff conflicts with M. Kerensky's statements that the anti-Government movement is collapsing. It should be remembered that up to the present only one side of the story has reached London. General Skobelev's remarks to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, cabled yesterday, indicate that General Korniloff has also issued a proclamation which has not yet been published.

It is significant that the *Novaya Vremya* has been suppressed for publishing General Korniloff's proclamation.

Spirited Proclamation by M. Kerensky.

London, September 12.

A wireless message from Petrograd says M. Kerensky, as Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, issues the following to Russia's armed forces:—"I declare complete faith in all ranks of the Army and Fleet. Everyone, whether General or soldier, will be punished for the slightest disobedience. It is time to cease playing with the country's fate."

"Situation Perfectly Favourable."

London, September 12.

News from Russia continues to be exclusively from Provisional Government sources. M. Nekrasoff, the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, has informed pressmen that "the political situation is perfectly favourable," adding that all Ministers had resumed their posts except two. Government troops occupy Pskoff. If the latter statement is accurate, the troops must have come from the Riga front. There is no further news of General Korniloff's cavalry which was reported to be marching to Petrograd.

New Government Departments.

London, September 12.

The Russian Provisional Military Committee has issued a wireless statement announcing that a Workmen's Militia has been organized in Petrograd. There have been further numerous arrests. The Petrograd statement adds:—"The state of mind of General Korniloff's soldiers near Luga is unsettled. The majority of the troops at the front support the Government. The Committee has created new departments for the following purposes:—Supplying the need of the Army, creating a bond between the Regimental and District Committees, and the defence of Petrograd; also a 'Street Signal Department'."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SWEDISH REVELATIONS.

A Feeble and Trifling Explanation.

London, September 12.

There is a sharper tone in the comments to-day as regards Sweden's explanation, whose Foreign Office is denounced as feeble and trifling. The papers are confident that it will not appease the resentment of the Swedish people at the treacherous action, which, if it is not disowned and punished, will assuredly result in prompt action by the Allies.

Over Sixty Offending Telegrams.

London, September 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the *Tribune* says that the Swedish revelations throw a lurid light on what would have been the issue of the Stockholm Conference. The new incident must be accepted by the world as a fresh demonstration of the impossibility of making peace with Germany. The New York *World* appeals to the Vatican openly to join the forces of justice and civilization against a nation of murderers.

A telegram from Washington says it is known that till July 9 sixty-four telegrams were despatched by the Swedish Legation in Buenos Aires to the German Foreign Office. In this connection it is recalled that the Germans received information of the departure of American destroyers and of General Pershing's transports.

"A Piece of Special Pleading."

London, September 12.

Reuter is informed that the Foreign Office has so far taken no official cognisance of Sweden's Reply to the American disclosures. The text of the communication published by Sweden was only received late last night, and it is therefore impossible to make any statement, but competent quarters feel that the Swedish Note is a piece of special pleading. Even if Sweden takes the line that she was unaware of the contents of the messages, it is felt that such absence of knowledge would not relieve the complexity of the Swedish Government in an un-neutral action. If not, clearly the action taken was in the highest degree un-neutral and its character was accentuated as it was in violation of definite undertakings given earlier by the Swedish Government. Sweden, too, must know full well that the objection to the transmission of messages through Swedish official channels did not apply only to transmission to the United States, but was general. It is impossible to believe that Sweden will be content to allow the imputation upon her honour to remain without taking action to disavow the guilty parties.

Argentina Asks for Explanation.

London, September 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires, the Government has asked Germany for an explanation in regard to the Loxburg affair, and has handed the German Legation passports for Count Loxburg, whose whereabouts are unknown.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

London, September 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, at one o'clock in the morning M. Painleve informed President Poincare that he gave up the task of forming a new Cabinet, having failed to form a Ministry of National Union.

London, September 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that President Poincare has requested M. Painleve to continue his efforts to form a Cabinet.

BRITISH NAVAL AIR SERVICE.

Fine Work at Many Points.

London, September 12.

An Admiralty announcement states:—"Many operations of the Naval Air Service have been carried out during the past twenty-four hours. One of our patrols shot down an enemy into the sea. Another landed in our lines and the crew were made prisoner. We shot down two other machines and drove down five of the enemy's. During a bombing raid we bombed St. Dunis Westerman and Contrade aerodromes, Brug's docks, Thourout Railway Junction and the railway near Ghent. Several tons of explosives were dropped. We also dropped many tons on Sparapelloek and Thourout aerodrome and Engel ammunition dump, while bombs exploded on heagers and set fire to a dump. We shot down one enemy machine. All of ours returned."

ACTIVITY ON CAUCASIAN FRONT.

London, September 12.

A Turkish official message states that enemy activity has increased on the entire Caucasian Front.

JAPAN TO HELP RUSSIA.

London, September 12.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that at a conference Mr. Lansing and Viscount Ishii arranged for Japan's maritime and economic resources to be concentrated in the production and transportation of equipment for Russia.

WHAT AMERICA HAS DONE.

Saved the Allies Financially.

London, September 12.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Empire Association, given in honour of American Congressmen, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Bonar Law said that without the aid of the United States the financial position of the Allies would have been very disastrous to-day.

Those present at the luncheon included Lord Milner, Mr. Walter Long, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Andrew Fisher, General Smuts and Lord Robert Cecil, as well as the South African Senator, Mr. Beyer.

Mr. Bonar Law said the Germans were past masters militarily, but fortunately when the question of human nature arose they made mistakes which more than once had been the salvation of the Allies. The greatest instance of that, was the driving of the United States into the war.

Lord Robert Cecil said the profound hatred of war among the peoples of Great Britain and America was the measure of their determination to achieve victory.

Mr. McCormack said he was inspired by the fusion of hard intelligence and idealism among British men and women. As one of President Wilson's political opponents hitherto, he was glad to endorse the President's war principles.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

An Enemy Attack Repulsed.

London, September 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—"We repulsed the enemy who attacked this morning east of Hargicourt. We successfully raided north-east of Bullecourt and south of Lombartzyde."

Splendid French Successes.

London, September 12.

A French communique states:—"The artillery struggle continued most lively in the sectors of Diegrachten and Bixchoote. We carried out two successful raids north-east of Aubers and east of the St. Hilaire-St. Soupplet Road, where we penetrated the enemy third line. We killed or captured a whole garrison in the course of a lively engagement. We also blew up many dug-outs and brought back much material. An enemy attempt north-east of Tabure failed under our fire, and there were serious enemy losses. We repulsed two attacks on advanced posts north of Ouarieres Wood and north of Ronvaux. Enemy aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk. There were several civilian victims."

A German Report.

London, September 12.

A German official wireless message states:—"We repulsed a French advance astride the Somme-Souain road. We brought down nineteen enemy aviators."

ITALY'S HUGE ARMY.

Over Four Million Men Mobilised.

London, September 12.

The Italian War Minister, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent at Rome, stated that Italy has now mobilised over 4,200,000 fighting men. The Austrians had more than twice as many troops on the Italian front as at the beginning of the war, besides two-thirds of their best artillery. There is an abundance of munitions. The Italian front is four hundred miles long, or about equal to the entire West front.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, September 12.

An Italian official message states:—"We repulsed attacks on the Bozza plateau, north-west of Gorizia. We also, after a bitter struggle, repulsed attacks on the crest and western slope of Monte San Gabriele."

A WEEK'S SUBMARINING.

British and Italian Returns.

London, September 12.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals of vessels during the past week numbered 2,744 and the sailings 2,838. Twelve vessels over 1,500 tons and six under were sunk. Twelve were unsuccessfully attacked. Four fishing boats were sunk.

An Italian official message says that during the week ended the 9th instant the arrivals were 544 and the departures 460. There were no losses.

AUSTRALIA'S SURPLUS BUTTER.

London, September 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, it is understood that the Imperial Government has purchased the Australian surplus of butter, which is estimated to be ten thousand tons.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS.

London, September 12.

A German official wireless message states:—"We repulsed Russian reconnoitres between the Bilio and Dana. The total prisoners in the Bilio battle are 8,930. We captured 325 cannon, several trains and other booty. We repulsed five attacks south west of Turgul and Okna."

FRANCO-RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN THE BALKANS.

London, September 12.

A French Eastern official message states:—"French and Russian troops, following up their recent successes, brilliantly carried the village of Pogradev, on the south-west bank of Lake Ochrida and drove back the enemy ten kilometres to the north of Pogradev."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SWEDEN'S LAPSE.

America Astounded at Government's Attitude.

Washington, Sept. 12.

Diplomatists and American officials are astounded at the Stockholm Foreign Office's view that there was no impropriety in permitting the German representative at Buenos Aires to communicate with Berlin through Swedish diplomatic channels. The State Department emphasises that Sweden's simple declaration that steps will be taken to prevent a recurrence is not enough. The matter may be the subject of consultation with the Allies and any hesitation by Sweden to carry the remedial measures far enough may result in representations by all the Allies.

Swedish Press Comment.

Stockholm, Sept. 12.

The "Dagblad" laments Germany's breach of Swedish neutrality. "The lack of caution by our Foreign Office casts doubts on our impartiality, which, though not justified, must damage and humiliate us."

The "Journal" suggests that the manner of publication of the disclosures is intended to influence public opinion in the direction of arraying the whole of Europe against Germany.

The "Dagens Nyheter" and the "Stockholm Tidningen" are both convinced that the Swedish authorities are ignorant of the scandalous manner in which their facilities have been misused.

M. Branding, in an article in the "Social Demokraten" says: "The Foreign Office is seriously compromised and the country humiliated by revelations which have tarnished its good name in the world."

(Continued on page 7.)

WEATHER FORECAST.

FAIR.

Barometer 29.74.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE TURF.

Result of New St. Leger.

London, September 12.

The Newmarket September Stakes, which is a substitute for the St. Leger, resulted as follows:—

Gay Crusader ... 1
Kingston Black ... 2
Dunsellon ... 3

Only three horses won by six lengths, the third being badly behind.

The betting was:—Gay Crusader, 11 to 2 on; Kingston Black, 33 to 1 against; Dunsellon, 100 to 15 against.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 12.

Silver is quoted at 51 1/2. The market is firm and there are buyers.

RECENT NOTABLE SAYINGS.

I was a Minister of the Crown when the Government of the day had the smallest majority on record, and, again, when it had the largest majority on record; and I am not sure which of the two conditions I prefer.—Mr. Asquith.

The spiritual loss to the universe (through the death of young talent) cannot be computed, and will probably exceed the injury inflicted on the world by the wide and protracted prevalence of the Calistote Order in the Middle Ages.—Mr. H. A. L. Fisher.

My six months at the Local Government Board has shown me that the greatest object, now and after the war, is the saving of life and the prevention of disease and suffering.—Lord Rhonda.

I am not ashamed of being an optimist, for optimism means faith in life, in your fellowman, the justice of your cause, and the moral government of the world.—Mr. Prothero.

It was the retreat of 1915 which turned me into a revolutionary.—General Brudenell.

To-day the democrats of the earth rise up and their leaders take counsel together against the King; and in this holy war lies the salvation of Russia from anarchy.—Mr. Bernard Shaw.

The marriage laws are not more sacred than the law about maritime insurance.—Prof. Gilbert Murray.

Because the War Office were fools in 1914 it doesn't necessarily follow that they are fools now.—Sir J. Woodhouse.

I believe that one mother is happier than all the other women in the world who are not mothers.—Mr. Ben Tillett.

No woman with six children is able to look after them properly.—Mrs. Pember Reeves.

The Problem of Problems.

The problem of problems to-day (writes "Vano" in the *Express*) is to enable the farmer to compete with the war wage of factories. If he can compete at profit we will get more and cheaper food, if he cannot, catastrophe is at our doorstep.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

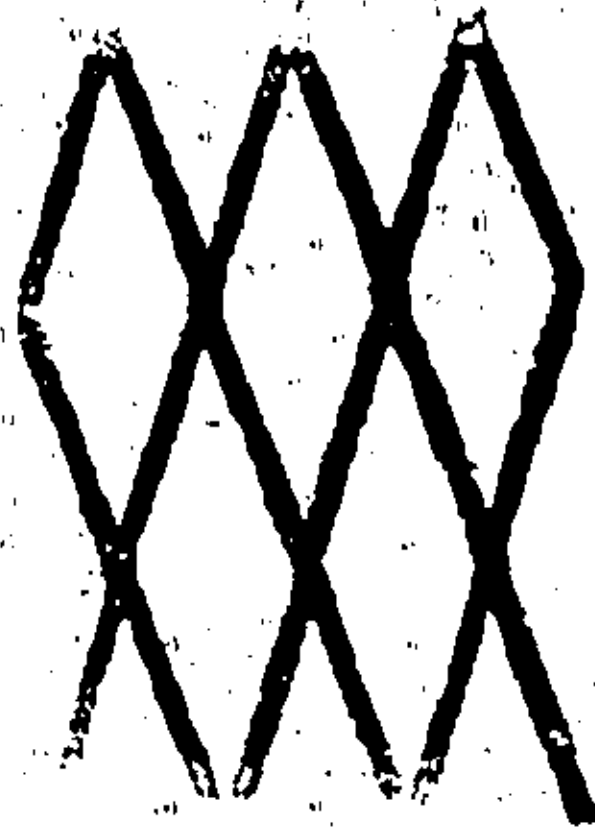
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, September 23.
Donkey Showship Co.—Shareholders' meeting at noon.

NOTICES.

EXPANDED METAL

FOR PLASTER WORK AND RE-INFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

AS USED IN NUMEROUS IMPORTANT WORKS IN FLOOR, ROOF, FOUNDATION, WALL, ETC.



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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:— Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25. WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

YALE CHAIN BLOCKS.

TRIPLEX, DUPLEX, & DIFFERENTIAL TROLLEYS & TROLLEY TRUCKS. CRANES &c.

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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. ESTABLISHED 1883. MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 1 1/2" to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE. CABLE LAID 1 1/2" to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE. 4 STRAND 3/4" to 1 1/4" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length. Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application. SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

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DRAKENSTEIN & JAGGER CUP.

SHIPPED BY J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.

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NOTICE.



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To be obtained at all Chemists & Stores. ASK YOUR DOCTOR!

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J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LAND NO STAGE. P. O. FEUSTER, Manager.

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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Parks. Noted for the best food, refreshments, Accommodation and Cuisine. A first-class string Orchestra, resident orchestra from 12 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People. For further particulars apply to: CHARLES MORRIS, Manager. Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT".

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CENTRAL LOCATION. ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING. TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR. HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA". J. WITCHELL, Manager.

STATION HOTEL.

KOWLOON. First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms. Apply to THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon. Telegraphic Address: "TERMOEL" Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edn.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO. The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fan, Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to THE MANAGER. Telegraphic Address "Floralis".

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

NOTICES.

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is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc. PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

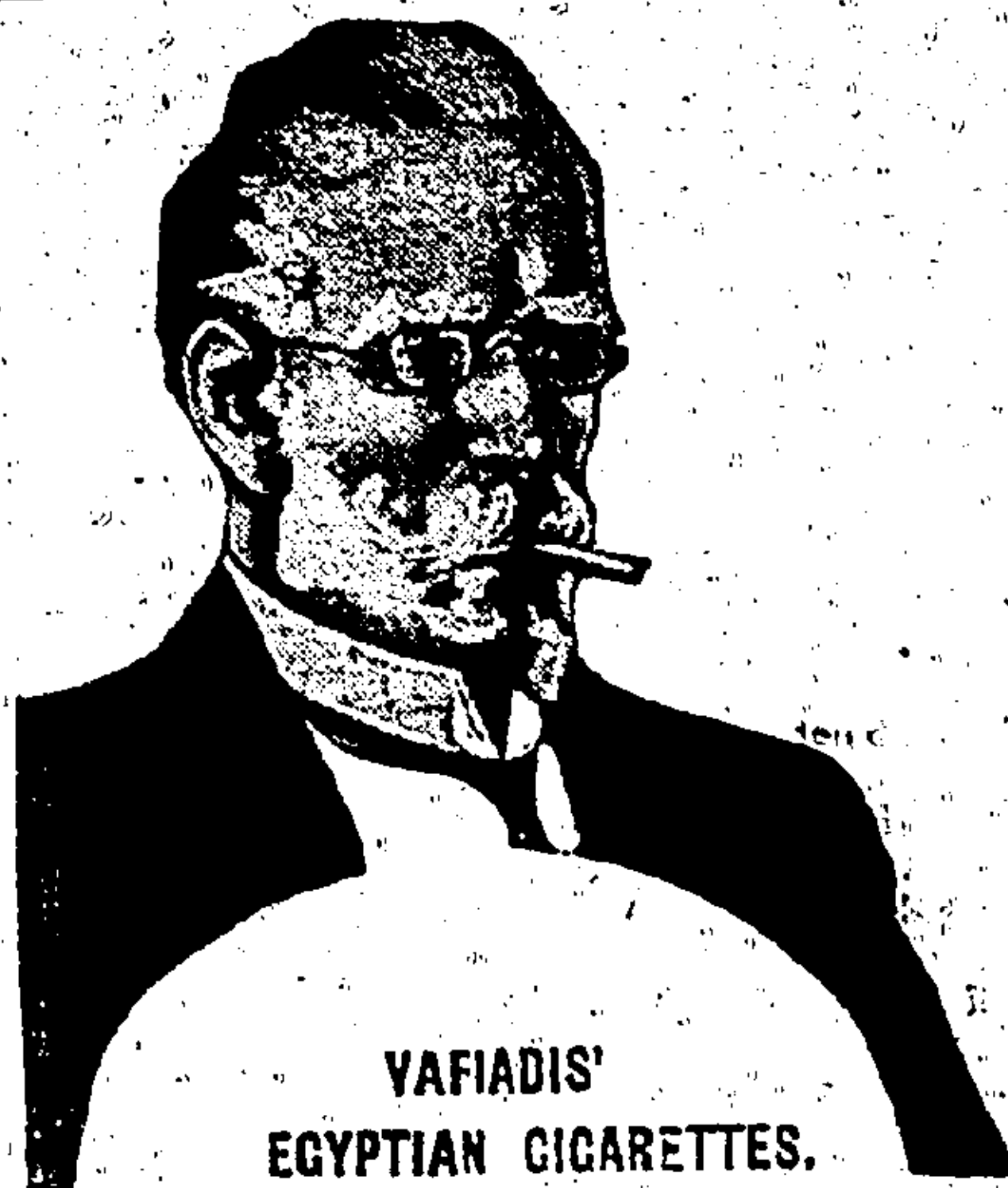
THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Supertine	100	2.40
	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD. HOTEL MANSIONS.

JUST ARRIVED. LATEST MODELS "ROYAL" TYPEWRITERS.



YOU can KEEP this MASTER-MACHINE No more annual "trading-out!" THIS new Royal Master-Model 10 is built for long-term service—it will stand the "grind." Here at last is the typewriter that need not be "traded out" and won't "die young!" Look inside for the proof of the Royal's durability—1,000 working parts less than others! Mark the absence of complicated mechanism! The machine with the rapid-fire action and adjustable personal touch to fit YOURSELF—just "turn the knob." Built for "Big Business" and its Great Army of Expert Operators. ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc.

PRICE FROM \$230 TO \$280.

ALEX. ROSS & CO. (SOLE AGENTS).

IZAL IZAL



THE UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT is the result of years of experiment and scientific research. The safest and most economical of efficient disinfectants—mixes equally well with salt, brackish and fresh water. ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES 400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID. WHOLESALE AGENTS: W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

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MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE. PROMPT SERVICE. Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM BULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles. HONGKONG BRANCH, 25, HAYMAK ROAD. TEL. 482. PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

GENERAL NEWS.

1,000 Women Wanted. Demands have reached the agricultural headquarters in London for 1,000 women to help immediately in saving the hay harvest of the country. The Women's Land Service Corps has undertaken to raise the first hundred of these women. It is suggested that many middle-class girls might be willing to assist.

Grant to a Town Clerk. There was a long discussion at a recent meeting of the Camberwell Borough Council on a recommendation of the Finance Committee that a grant of £230 be paid to the Town Clerk, Mr. O. W. Tagg, who had drawn the committee's attention to the serious loss of income he had experienced owing to the war. When the Town Clerk's salary was fixed it was decided to allow him to receive fees for elections and registration work, and for the three years preceding the war his income from elections amounted to £304 17s. 4d. and from registration fees to £43 8s. The committee's recommendation was carried by 30 votes to 13.

Germs' Use of Prisoners' Parcels. Reuter's Agency learns on good authority that M. Michel, a Russian well known in France, arrived in Rotterdam from a German prison camp, and brought with him many proofs and documents showing how Germans profit by parcels sent to prisoners through the fraudulent use of names. He has also photographs demonstrating the way in which the Germans are ill-treating Russian and other prisoners, 400 of whom, he states, died before his eyes quite recently. He further says that all the Russian prisoners would have died of starvation had it not been for the generosity of their French fellow-prisoners. The new Russian Government, however, is now sending them food.

Death of the Rev. B. Baring-Gould. The Rev. Baring-Gould, for 25 years secretary of the Church Missionary Society, died recently at Blackheath, after an operation, at the age of 74. A scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, he graduated in 1885, and a year later he was ordained by Dr. Henry Phillpotts, Bishop of Worcester. He was appointed incumbent of All Saints, Richmond, in 1889, and in 1878 went to St. Michael and All Angels, Blackheath. After an incumbency there lasting 10 years he joined the staff of the CMS in Salisbury Square. He was secretary of the Home Organisation Department, and in 1887 went with a party of eight others on a special mission to India. Some years later he went round the world visiting missions of the CMS, and then became secretary in special charge of various important missions. He retired about two years ago after many years of efficient and unselfish service. There were few departments in the Society's work in which he had not an important share; and he rendered special service to the mission work in China.

A London Purity Campaign. The Bishops of London and Kensington and Sir Francis Green have issued an appeal for a purity campaign among the young, in which they state that slowly, but surely, public opinion is at last being formed, and that the Royal Commission and Report on Contagious Diseases has opened our eyes to the urgent need of building up a cleaner, purer England. For years in London (states the appeal) quiet, yet persistent and tactful, work has been accomplished, both amongst men and youth—especially amongst those coming up to London from the large schools to begin life in the large City houses of business, and the fact is borne in upon our council that it is imperative to the nation's wellbeing that this work must be extended in every direction. This special appeal is made, after consultation with several doctors, in the full assurance that a generous public, knowing the urgency of the need, and the vital importance of the issue, will gladly supply the money necessary widely to spread it, and for which £1,000 is tentatively asked.

GENERAL NEWS.

British Aviator's Wonderful Escape.
An aviator had a remarkable escape from death on July 16 at Twickenham. At a height of 3,000 feet his machine went wrong, and he made a steep spiral and came down on to a house at Lebanon Park Road. The machine went through the roof and was smashed, but the aviator was "left outside." He was taken to the hospital, but his injury was only a slight cut over the eye.

Buccleuch Estate for Sale.
The Duke of Buccleuch recently instructed Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock, of Rugby, to sell by auction during the autumn the Duchesbury portion of his Warwickshire estates, situated three miles from Rugby, in the parish of Duchesbury, Thurlston, Bliton, and Stretton-on-Dunsmore, extending to about 3,000 acres, and including the greater portion of three villages. The property produces a rent roll of over £5,000 per annum.

A Heartless Woman's Darling.
While sitting in the Park along the East River, Philadelphia, Dorothy Falmeski, twelve years old, was approached by a well dressed woman in black who carried a small baby in her arms. "Little girl," said the stranger, "will you hold my baby while I go to the spring for a drink of water?" Dorothy readily assented, and, taking the infant in her arms, began fondling it. Suddenly she glanced up and saw the woman stepping into a big limousine that was drawn up nearby. Before she could make a sound the car had sped away.

English Schools' Athletics.
At the recent meeting at Stamford Bridge, to decide the Public Schools Athletic Championships—the 21st annual gathering—G. M. Butler, of Harrow, won the 100 yards in 10.45 sec; 440 yards, 54.3-sec; and the long jump at 19 ft 9 in. W. G. Tatham, of Eton, won the 880 yards and one mile events; while I. J. Pitman, of the same school, won the steeplechase, at 100 yards, 220 yards, and high jump for boys between 14 and 16 years of age. There was a keen contest for the high jump, which was eventually won by E. C. Archer, of the Merchant Taylors, at 5 ft. 7 in.

Clever Capture of an Embezzler.
Following the trail of a woman led to the arrest of Richard S. Asch, 36 years old, of New York, on a charge of the embezzlement of between \$6,000 and \$100,000 from the brokerage firm of Moyses and Holmes, New York. When the thefts of stocks were discovered by the brokers Asch escaped, and the police all over the country were asked to arrest him. Asch was said to be in love with Margaret Anderson, a New York manicurist, and a close watch was kept on her by Detective Sergeant Whelan, of the New York Police. When she boarded a train for Philadelphia, Whelan followed. On the journey the local police were notified, and detectives were sent to Broad Street Station. The manicurist arrived in the station a few moments after noon and walked into the train shed, where she was greeted by a man who proved to be Asch.

Mrs. Lloyd George on Women's Work.
Mrs. Lloyd George opened recently the Y.W.C.A. canteen at 141, Drummond Street, London, which has been equipped by the National Amalgamated Approved Society for their staff at Euston and is capable of accommodating a thousand persons. Mrs. Waldorf Astor presided. Mrs. Lloyd George said women were now doing highly skilled work. When she was at Dundee the other day she found all the work done by young women and boys, who were cheerful and happy, and were provided with a beautiful canteen for meals and rest. The least we could do was to see that they were well fed and cared for. It would be wise from a national point of view, as these girls would be the mothers of the future generation. Such canteens were required all over the country. The canteen menu showed that meat, vegetables, and a pudding could be bought for a shilling.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Economy at the Admiralty.
A man who has been ordered to find work of national importance told the Middlesex Appeal Tribunal on July 13th that he earned £4 10s. a week at the Admiralty packing and tying documents with red tape. The work was approved!

Stars in the R.N.A.S.
The Secretary of the Admiralty announced recently that the star worn on the sleeve by graded officers of certain ranks in the Royal Naval Air Service is to be of the same size and design as the epaulette star worn by officers below the rank of Rear-Admiral, but in gold instead of in silver. On the shoulder-strap the star will be of a similar pattern, but of one-half the diameter. The two stars worn by Squadron Commanders of less than eight years' seniority as Flight Lieutenant, Flight Commander, and Squadron Commander will be worn in a vertical line on the sleeve and in a horizontal line on the shoulder-strap.

Plea for the Owl.
Although the British Association does not meet this year a conference of delegates of the corresponding societies, which is a part of the annual proceedings, took place recently at Burlington House. The owl, according to

Professor Hopkinson, who presided, is the farmer's friend. From a tree where a barn-owl had nested at Kewwick were taken 114 "pellets," containing the skulls of 19 small rats, 128 long-tailed and short-tailed field-mice, 69 shrews, and three small birds (greenfinches), but no game. He suggested that owls and hawks should be preserved, and that rooks and wood pigeons should be ruthlessly exterminated.

High Prices for old Armour.
Messrs. Christie's sale recently was of an unusually interesting character, and its importance may be gathered from the fact that a total of £36,367 10s. was realised by 124 lots. The greater portion of these consisted of arms, armour, and French tapestry chiefly collected by John, second Marquess of Breadalbane, and eventually inherited by the vendor, Major the Hon. T. G. B. Morgan-Granville-Gavin, M. C. Much of the armour came from the Bernalesse in 1856, but several pieces were stolen early in the last century from the Royal Armoury of Madrid and sold at Christie's on January 29, 1839. The highest paid was for a circular shield or rondache, North Italian, about 1560, 23 in. diameter and worked under the influence of Lucio Piccinini. This was bought by Mr. L. Harris for 3,400 guineas.

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LOST OR STRAYED.—A Wire-haired IRISH TERRIER, from Saukiwan Road on Sunday morning, with collar and number, answers to the name of "Michael." reward given for return. Detainer will be prosecuted. C/o No. 1, North View, North Point.

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By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1917.

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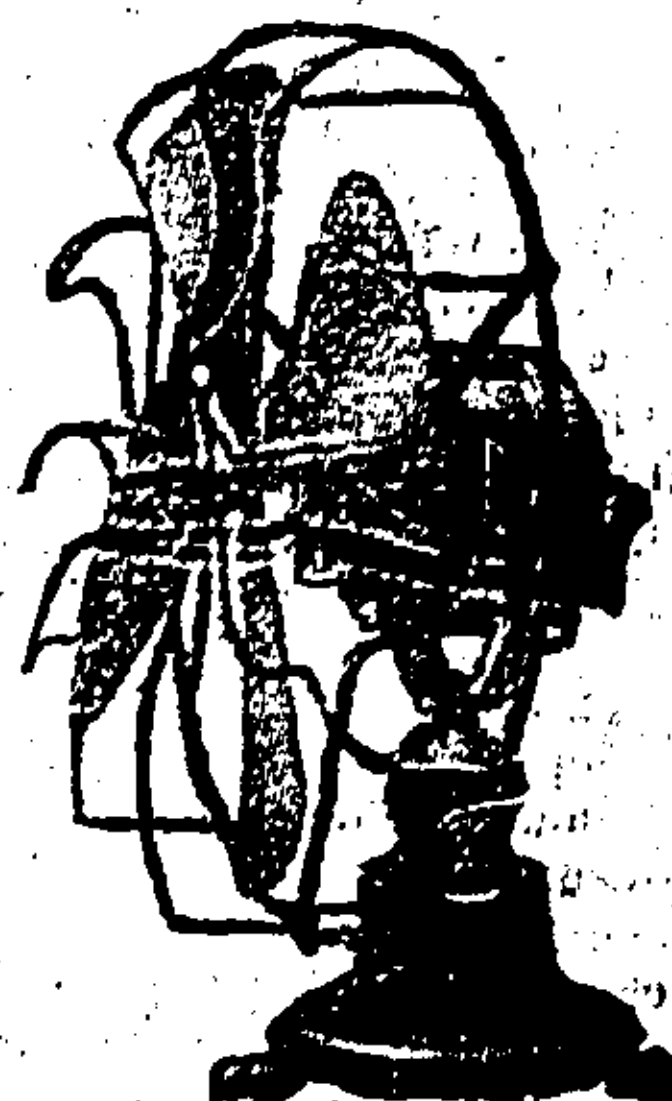
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4th July, 1917,

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(Signed) M.—M.—D.—

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1917.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

The extraordinary state of affairs in Russia continues to be the all-absorbing topic, almost indeed to the exclusion of what is taking place on the most important battle fronts. What was plain from the first telegrams announcing the unhappy development of treason against the Provisional Government has been amply confirmed since, but, fortunately, it seems now to be the case that the Provisional Government—thanks to the remarkable ability and energy of M. Kerensky—has this threatened onslaught on its authority well in hand. It has, with commendable promptitude, made many arrests, among others of M. Lvck, who acted as the spokesman of General Korniloff, and from him they obtained much valuable information of the conspiracy. Meanwhile, much will depend on the attitude of the troops which, at the instigation of General Korniloff, have set out for Petrograd to deal with the Provisional Government. It has been wisely decided to intercept them, and, if possible, explain to them the character of the movement which has been stirred up against the Government. As a further safeguard, the rails have been torn up between Luga and Petrograd, and, by this step, though the distance is comparatively small, it is hoped to prevent the traitor General's misguided soldiers from reaching the capital before precautionary measures, as satisfactory and sufficient as time will permit, may be taken by the Government to prevent disorder and even worse in the capital. The Baltic Fleet has unanimously sided with the Provisional Government, and with this powerful assistance, combined with the equally powerful aid promised by the Cossacks, it may be concluded, we are of opinion, that matters are not so black after all as M. Kerensky and the Provisional Government, which, with all the faults that might justly be imputed to it, has unquestionably been striving to keep the Russian State together in all its integrity, or at least as far as possible in that direction in the trying ordeal through which Russia has been passing.

That M. Kerensky still retains the confidence of many influential quarters, together with the good opinion of the vast majority of those who, like ourselves, merely look at Russian affairs from afar, is very evident. His Cabinet colleagues have resigned so that their trusted and brilliant leader may all the better have a free hand to deal with the grave crisis that has arisen. The Cossacks, notwithstanding the untimely attempt that was recently made to divert them of some of their most cherished privileges, have pledged their loyalty to M. Kerensky and the Provisional Government and a similar step has been taken by the Baltic Fleet. The only glimpse that has so far been given of the meaning of General Korniloff's action is the statement by M. Skobeloff, a member of the Ministry, to the effect that his action was owing to a number of the Ministry "being Germanophiles." If such is really the case, a different complexion is put upon the matter, but even though such be General Korniloff's views regarding certain members of the Ministry, the fact certainly does not justify the extreme step he has taken. A word to M. Kerensky and to others as transparently loyal to Russia would very quickly have removed all possible danger.

So far as one is able to judge from the telegrams, the situation is still fraught with serious danger. General Korniloff refuses to give up his command, and his orders still appear to be obeyed by at least some of the troops. On the other hand, M. Kerensky's position is distinctly more favourable compared with what it was on the first announcement of the crisis. In him, we believe, the Russian people will implicitly continue to repose their trust, realising that he has shown most conspicuously those qualities that Russia most needs in this hour of supreme trial. The only hope for the future is that, as now seems not improbable, the Army be made to realise that M. Kerensky, and not General Korniloff, should be obeyed, and that their Generalissimo has at least been guilty of a decidedly impulsive act, the gravity of which, in consequence of the Premier's strong position, he does not appear properly or fully to have appreciated. Meantime, we can but await developments, trusting to the good sense of the soldiers and to the Russian people, for very much depends upon their attitude as to whether or not the grave dangers that threaten the nation will arise or, by the adoption of common-sense methods, pass away, giving place to a recurrence of the brighter hopes that seemed to have dawned upon sorely troubled Russia.

More Peace Terms.

Once again we have from the United States some indication of the nature of Germany's latest peace proposals, the publication of which, we are informed, is the direct outcome of fear at America's thoroughgoing preparations for war. We can well believe that this is a big factor in the matter, for there is no doubt that the United States means business in her close association with the Allies. Her entry, indeed, has come at a most opportune moment, and it may well prove the turning point in the struggle. As to Germany's peace feelers, they may be described as fantastically absurd. A willingness is expressed to restore Belgium and Northern France on the condition that Britain defrays the cost of the restoration by purchasing the German Colonies. Seeing that the Germans are soon likely to be ousted from the strip of France which they still occupy, that Germany herself has disclaimed any intention to retain her hold on Belgium, and that the Allies are in equal occupation of all but one of the German Colonies, we can well appreciate the magnanimity of the latest German suggestion. The other terms do not call for special mention, save to remark that it is rather late in the day for Germany to talk about disarmament. So the Allies can well go on with the war, in the consciousness that the time will come when they, and not the Germans, will lay down the conditions on which a cessation of hostilities shall be brought about.

North Point Bathing Beach.

There have been of late, in one way or another, quite a number of references made to the North Point Bathing Beach. All of them have been somewhat critical, some of them unkindly, and none of them, in our opinion, exactly fair. The chief grievances have been owing to the lack of accommodation and to the fact that Chinese of an undesirable class are permitted to use the dressing "boxes" in much too close proximity to Europeans, with the consequence, it is stated, that there has been a considerable amount of pilfering, wrist watches, studs, shoes and other articles of even more value mysteriously disappearing. The bathing beach has certainly been very popular this season, and the accommodation provided has on many occasions been quite inadequate. It would, therefore, appear to be desirable that at least a dozen more bathing "boxes" be erected, and that half of the total number should be reserved exclusively for Europeans. What the authorities did by way of converting the beach into a suitable bathing place was done in response to the request that the place should be so utilized. Those who use the beach are grateful for what has been done, but they are nevertheless fully alive to the fact that much more, with not much expenditure of time and money, could easily have been accomplished; and in fact, they are of opinion that the authorities could not have done much less than they did. Now, however, that the authorities recognise that the place is really popular, and that there is need of the accommodation being enlarged, they will, it is hoped, pay some attention to the suggestions here made. It was very largely owing to comments which appeared in the columns of the *Telegraph* that the authorities took up the matter at the beginning of the bathing season, and now, if the season is not too far advanced, what we have suggested might be given effect to at once. At any rate, we trust the points raised will not be overlooked for next season.

The Dutch Perturbed.

There is considerable perturbation in Holland over the fact that Germany claims the whole of the mouth of the Ems, as shown by the latest German General Staff's map. The German naval authorities have begun to exercise quasi jurisdiction over the mouth of the Ems.

DAY BY DAY.

A NICE MAN IS A MAN OF NASTY IDEAS.—Swift.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 58th birthday of General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2½d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Whose Watch?
A watch with the initials "F. L. J." inscribed on the back, and some charms attached, was found by the Police in a pawnshop on August 27. It will be handed to the owner on application being made to the C. S. P.

Alleged Pick-pocket.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Bill, at the Police Court this morning, with larceny from the person in the Empire Cinematograph Theatre. Mr. A. M. Preston appeared for the defence, and the case will come up for hearing on Saturday.

Safe-Breaker.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing \$480 from a house at Ping Shan. It was stated by Sgt. McDonald that the money was stolen out of a safe by the defendant who had secured the keys. The man was arrested at Tsin Wan. His Worship sent defendant to prison for six months.

Fire in a Coal Yard.
Last evening at about 5.45 p.m. a fire broke out in Messrs. Dodwell and Company's coal yard at Yuen-mai. It is supposed to have been caused by a spark coming from a kitchen and igniting the coal roof. The fire quickly spread to a heap of coal which became ignited. The Yuen-mai Fire Brigade handled the matter and were shortly joined by the Hongkong No. 1. Boat and the Standard Oil Company's launch, which rendered valuable assistance. The fire was extinguished in about an hour and a half.

The "Khaki Bag."
Mrs. Milroy has sent a further draft of £20 to the *Weekly Dispatch* Cigarette and Tobacco Fund, making a total of £300 secured through the medium of the "khaki bag." This latest draft will be utilised in procuring smokes for companies of the Seaforth Highlanders and North Derby troops. Subscribers to the "khaki bag" will be pleased to hear that smokes have, through their generosity, been received by our lads actually in the trenches. The "khaki bag" is still open for subscriptions, however small.

The Worm Turned.
"We had a fight," said a coolie to Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, and by the look of his antagonist it had been a very one-sided affair. The man was charged with assault, and the complainant appeared with his head liberally swathed in bandages. It was alleged that he had had a rice bowl thrown at him which was responsible for a deep wound in his cheek. Defendant denied that he had thrown the bowl, but admitted striking the man. The other coolie was the stronger man and ballied him. When they were carrying a load he shoved the weight on to him. A fine of \$5 was inflicted.

Whist She Slept.
How a sampan woman at Aberdeen was robbed while she slept was told to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when a man was charged with stealing a bangle and two rings from the woman. The story told by the woman was that she was asleep, and when she woke up she found she had been robbed. Sergeant Willis said the man boarded a small boat and, going up beside the sampan, cut a bangle off the woman's wrist and took the rings from her fingers. Defendant admitted that this was the truth. His Worship remarked that it was a curious story. Sergeant Willis agreed, saying that it was hard to believe, but at first he thought it was all lies, but it was perfectly true. His Worship sent defendant to prison for six months.

THE TYNDAREUS.

Presentation to the Skipper at Kobe.

There was a fairly representative gathering of foreign residents at the Gymnasium at 12.15 to-day, says the *Kobe Herald* of September 1, when a presentation was made to Captain Flynn of the Blue Funnel liner *Tyndareus*, on behalf of the British Association, Kobe Branch, in recognition of his fine work when the ship struck a mine off the coast of South Africa on February 9 while conveying a Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment.

Mr. Whymerk made the presentation, and in doing so expressed regret at the absence of Mr. W. Olley, President of the British Association, who was also President of the Kobe Golf Club and as such had to be in attendance at the Interport Golf Match on Rotkasan, an event for which engagements had been made long before the idea of recognising Captain Flynn's notable achievement had been mooted. Mr. Whymerk remarked that all were in possession of the facts of the mining of the *Tyndareus*—full accounts having been given in the Press—and of the splendid behaviour of the officers of the ship on that occasion. He was sure that all British residents in the Far East were proud of what had been done on that occasion. It had been said by one journal published in England that the *Tyndareus* affair after all was merely the saving of a ship and that it was a mere incident, but for his part he looked upon it as a most gallant illustration of British pluck and resourcefulness and he felt sure it would stand out in the annals of the British mercantile marine. (Applause.) The idea of the present gathering was not only to do honour to Captain Flynn and his officers and crew, but to show appreciation of all that the British mercantile marine had done in this great war, from the Captains of great liners down to the humble fishermen on the coast, all had taken their lives in their hands and discharged their duties in the most gallant manner. He knew that Capt. Flynn would rather face such dangers as he had gone through than face the gentlemen present for the purpose for which they had met—that was compatible with the modesty and unassuming manners of the British seaman—but all the same he believed that in after years he would recall with appreciation what little the British subjects of Kobe and elsewhere had done to recognise the help and service which Captain Flynn had had an opportunity to render in this great crisis of our country and in the trouble hanging over us all. Though they appreciated what Captain Flynn had done himself it was felt that he would value more a contribution to King George's Fund for Seamen than a presentation of anything substantial to himself. The seamen of the Mercantile Marine, in common with the Naval men, had rendered glorious service in the war and often without the incentive perhaps of being able to have a smack back at the foe, and they often had to fight against odds that were almost overwhelming. For these reasons he had great pleasure in reading the following letter:—

Kobe, Sept. 1st, 1917.

Capt. J. Flynn,
Master S.S. *Tyndareus*,
Dear Capt. Flynn,—British residents in Japan and their Allied friends have read with admiration of the splendid manner in which your vessel was handled after striking a mine off Simons Town last May. Only the cool courage and ready resource shown by yourself, officers, and crew prevented the loss of a very fine ship, and the traditions of the British mercantile service were most gallantly maintained when the *Tyndareus* was in grave peril. The Committee of the British Association, with a view to giving an opportunity to members and others of putting on record their appreciation of the fine seamanship shown on that occasion, decided to raise subscriptions for King George's Fund for Seamen, and the response to their appeal

has resulted in the sum of £2,146 being subscribed by British residents and their friends in Kobe, Shimonoseki and elsewhere. In handing you this sum to be sent to King George's Fund, the Committee of the British Association on behalf of the subscribers, wish you and your officers and crew the best of luck, and trust none of you will be ever again exposed to such peril as that which you so gallantly faced on February 9th off the coast of South Africa.

Mr. Whymerk then called for three cheers for Captain Flynn and the officers who assisted him in his gallant action. These were heartily given, with a "Tiger."

Captain Flynn said he would like to say a few words though he could not make a speech. He thanked Mr. Whymerk and all the contributors, those present as well as those who were not present, for their kind recognition of the part the *Tyndareus* had played, but he could not disguise the fact that he was in an embarrassing position. Of course, as Master of the ship he was receiving all the credit—the Masters generally got all the credit and all the blame—but for his part he could not help emphasising the work of the Engineers of the ship who were working 30 feet below water at the time; and there was quite a nasty sea running. And there were others besides the Engineers who deserved credit, for it was the sailors who manned the boats. But there was never any mention of them; perhaps that was due to ignorance on the part of the Press. After all a man merely does what he has to do; still the men down below sticking to their work throughout, coolly carrying out the orders given them, while not knowing at what moment the ship might sink, those were the men in his opinion who deserved credit. (Cheers.) He thanked the British Association of Kobe for their kind action.

Three cheers were then given for Mr. Base, the Chief Engineer, who in response said he should like to couple his own appreciation with Captain Flynn's of the action taken by the British Association. As to Captain Flynn, he said he could assure all present that no words of his were needed in his praise. There was no man that he would rather sail with than with Captain Flynn, there was no man that he had a greater admiration for—he was a thorough gentleman, a British sailor, in a word the real thing. (Loud applause.)

This concluded the proceedings.

THE "FANTASTICS."

A Lady Manager Engaged.

In the pre-war days, women were not regarded seriously as rivals of the sterner sex in the workaday world, but there were nevertheless some far-seeing business-men who held unwavering faith in the capabilities of the modern woman. Mr. Frederic Shipman, the well-known entrepreneur, is one of those who has always given practical proof of his belief in the 20th century girl. The only theatrical lady-manager in Australasia to-day is a young woman who is a protégée of Mr. Shipman's, and has been in his employ for five years. As Mr. Shipman says, she has demonstrated that she can route and manage a theatrical company as well as any man, and better than most. Another young Australian girl employed by Mr. Shipman is the manager of a big advertising firm and has proved most successful in handling the force under her. This advance representative of Mr. Shipman's "Fantastics" (a company of entertainers due here shortly) also belongs to the gentler sex. Miss Madeleine Clarke, the representative referred to, has only recently joined Mr. Shipman's staff, and prior to taking up theatrical work was a well-known journalist in Brisbane, Queensland. Knowing that Miss Clarke was anxious to "seek pastures new," Mr. Shipman invited her to assist in the work of piloting the "Fantastics" through these parts, and the offer was promptly accepted.

One of our contemporaries (says a Home paper) is trying to persuade us that Prince Balow is the inventor of the war-word phrase "Our place in the sun." But such is not the case. Germany adapts, borrows or steals, rarely indeed does she invent. No, the phrase was born in the brain of a Frenchman. Pascal in his "Pensees" anticipated Bismarck's use of the phrase by some two hundred and fifty years. Here is his suggestive passage: "C'est la ma place au soleil." Voilà le commencement d'un langage de l'usurpation de toute la terre!

Sir Horace Plunkett's appointment as permanent chairman of the Irish Convention recalls a remarkable incident in his career at the Irish Board of Agriculture. A Unionist, he engaged a good man for a certain post who was not generally acceptable on political grounds to his Unionist friends. The little rift thus induced widened, other causes contributing; and Sir Horace contemplated resignation of his post. The announcement caused such regret among both parties that he was made the recipient of a unique vote of confidence. Admirers of both parties organised a banquet in Dublin, and there presented him with an expression of their wishes that, as a practical patriot, he should retain his post. The address was signed by 25,000 sympathetic observers of his work, and the autographs covered 61 pages of a superbly illuminated volume. The binding of the album was princely, the covers being of solid silver and weighing nearly 240 ounces. May he earn a still wider appreciation in his new and mightier task!

War brings strange things to pass. America, which gave us the modern submarine, meets them at work far out in the Atlantic, in the hands of Germans, whom she comes home to fight. Less than sixty years ago Englishmen found Japan without a navy. We took in hand their sailors, and taught their arms to war and their fingers to fight. But at that same time there lay in a Japanese harbour the first ocean-going navy ever sent to sea by Germany. Its commander had been trained in our Navy. Its biggest ship, the *Thetis*, had been given by us to Prussia! We are working out the sequel to-day.

The children's pennies have helped to defray the cost of the war-shrines in many of London's mean streets, and a weather in the East end reports one of the delightful results. A very small boy, noticing a non-subscribing juvenile about to do some mischief to a shrine, seemed a threatening air and exclaimed, "You touch it that's all, and see what I'll give you. There's a penny of mine there!"

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

What a flood of light Sir Evelyn Wood throws upon pre-Nightingale days in his story of being savagely beaten on the face during Crimean days, while lying in hospital with both hip-bones through the skin. Sarah Gamp found her way to the Crimean front in spite of the Lady of the Lamp, and into Sir Evelyn's dormitory. She was the "highest yet" before Florence Nightingale took matters in hand. Lady Palmerston thought the Sarah Gamps good, and if they did drink—well, so did the ladies' nurses, "and nothing could be better for them, poor people."

War is more terrible now than in Sir Evelyn's day, but mercy and science march hand-in-hand to the relief of suffering, and he may well be an optimist. The Crimea established us as leaders of the world in medicine, surgery, nursing and hygiene. Out of this modern agony new ameliorative triumphs emerge. And splendid girls of gentle blood who toil unnoted all day in military hospitals or nobly stand and wait throughout the liveliest night, ministering to the comfort of travelling soldiers and sailors, will have as fine lessons to teach as their sisters behind the firing line.

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TYTAM TUK.

Progress on the Second Section.

Commenting, in his annual report, on the second section of the Tytam Tuk scheme, the Director of Public Works says:—Good progress with the construction of the dam was maintained throughout the year. The total length over which excavation had been completed by the end of the year was 1,218 feet, as compared with 630 feet at the end of 1916, whilst the height to which the concrete and masonry had been carried, except in the case of a short length which was purposely kept low to provide a temporary overflow, varied from 102 to 118 feet above Ordnance Datum. For the temporary overflow already referred to, a length of 75 feet was kept down to 86 feet above Ordnance Datum. In all, 9,533 cubic yards of soft material, and 2,994 cubic yards of rock were excavated during the year. The incidence of the rainfall during the year was very unfavourable for the storage of water in the low-level reservoir. Considerably more than half the total rainfall of the year fell in May and June, when, for constructional reasons, the water in the reservoir could not be maintained at a higher level than 40 feet above Ordnance Datum. A great quantity of water consequently flowed to waste over the temporary overflow, which was then at a low level. From July onwards, when construction had reached such a stage as to admit of the storage of water to a considerably greater height, the rainfall was so small that full advantage of the additional capacity of the dam was not obtained. The water attained its maximum height on the 20th October when it stood at 30 feet above the lowest draw-off, or 50 feet above Ordnance Datum, at which level the effective impoundment is 211 million gallons. The dam was however capable of impounding 367 million gallons at the date mentioned.

The contract for laying the additional pumping and supply mains and erecting certain contingent works, which was entered into in March, 1914, was completed during the year.

The following three contracts for the foundations of the new pumping machinery and for the enlargement of the pumping station were completed during the year:—

(a) Foundations for pumping machinery, entered into in September, 1914.

(b) Foundations of boiler house extension and construction of flues for boilers, entered into in February, 1915.

(c) Extension of pumping station buildings, entered into in July, 1915.

No new contracts were entered into during the year. The erection of the two sets of additional pumping machinery was proceeded with under the supervision of Mr. Daniel Dyer, the representative of the makers of the plant (Messrs. James Simpson and Co., Ltd.) and by the end of the year one set had been tested under steam for short runs, amounting in all to 5,000 revolutions, whilst the second set was nearly ready for steam trials.

Total Estimates, \$2,455,000. Expenditure to 31/12/16, \$2,072,804 69.

Church Picnic.

There will be a picnic on Saturday next in connection with St. Peter's Church. The launch will leave Blake Pier at 2.30 p.m.

Bank Dividend.

The local office of the Chartered Bank has to-day received the following telegram from the London Office:—"The Directors have declared an interim dividend for the past half year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax."

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. Fung Tang, \$10; Mr. B. W. Tape, \$10; Mr. Lai Ching Hio, \$10; Hung Hing-kam \$5; Mr. Cheung Kung-tung, \$5.

TURNED OUT.

Alleged Unlawful Distress.

A case in which \$500 was claimed as damages for unlawful distress was before the Police Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) this morning. The parties were Tam Shing, a vegetable dealer, living at 22, Water Street, and Keung Wing-sang, a married woman, of 378, Queen's Road.

Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. X. D'Almada for the defendant.

In stating the facts, Mr. Leo D'Almada said that on March 29th the plaintiff was living at 103, High Street, he then owing \$15 for rent. The defendant went to the house and demanded the money, the defendant's wife saying that she would send for her husband who was at work in the Suiyungpun market. Without waiting for the husband to come, the plaintiff turned out the wife and children and locked the doors of the house. The turned out people were forced to sleep at the house of a friend. The defendant "disposed of the goods in the house, although there was no distress warrant. When the case was brought to him, he took proceedings against the defendant at the Magistracy under Ordinance 1, of 1883, and notwithstanding the fact that the defendant was represented by Mr. Preston, she was fined \$25. The magistrate had already found that there was an unlawful distress.

His Worship remarked that the finding was not binding on him.

Mr. D'Almada agreed, but said that it indicated what the magistrate thought.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada stated that he could prove that the goods were taken away by the plaintiff himself and were never distrained upon. He knew that that defence was not put forward at the Police Court, but he had got further evidence now.

Evidence was then taken. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$50 with costs.

PROMOTION ANOMALIES.

Army Officers to Carry Records of Their Services.

The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the system of promoting officers in the Special Reserve, New Armies and Territorial Force, with "special regard to anomalies which may have arisen," was issued recently.

The committee point out the immense difficulties of offering new battalions in the first emergency of war.

"The fact that the British armies of to-day were brought into existence while all the time an ever-broadening front was successfully held against the enemy, constitutes an achievement unexampled in military records. That there should at the same time be an enormous number of inequalities, inconsistencies and anomalies in the fortunes of individuals in no way remarkable.

The committee recommend that second lieutenants should be automatically promoted to lieutenants after 18 months' service, and that acting rank gained on the field should be retained by officers while they are home sick or wounded, subject to certain conditions. They also suggest that every officer should be provided with a small book containing his record of service. They consider it highly important that acting rank should be freely accorded to the officers who are actually bearing the burden of command.

"We are satisfied," adds the report, "that no barrier now prevents the conferring of commissions upon those serving in the ranks to any extent that merit justifies."

A note by the Army Council says the various recommendations, with two exceptions, have been approved, and action is being taken.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

Excess War Profits Tax.

Washington, August 30.—Following an agreement reached late yesterday to fix the excess war profits tax at 33 per cent, 56 members of the Upper House signed a petition for closure on the War Tax Measure debate, and under the new rules the bill will be called to vote if eight more signatures to the petition are secured this morning, as two-thirds of the members must make the petition to insure its success.

To Divert European Shipments to South.

Washington, August 30.—The official authorities have announced a plan to divert food shipments to Europe to Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic coast ports in order to relieve the great congestion which at present exists at eastern ports.

Painters to Fool the Germans.

Washington, August 30.—The war department has asked for the enlistment of scene painters, sign painters and stage carpenters in a "camouflage" unit for service at the front. (These men would be used in the painting of protective scenery for the making of batteries from the sight of enemy observers and aeroplanes, and in giving to tanks and other mechanical contrivances in use at the front a coat of colours that serves to make them blend into the landscape and makes them practically invisible at any great distance.)

Two States Bar Pacificists Convention.

Washington, August 30.—The Convention of the radical pacifist groups known as the "People's Council of the Democracy of Peace," cannot be held in either Minnesota or Wisconsin, according to a ruling just made by the state officials there, and it is now uncertain where the Convention will be held.

U.S. Lieutenant Killed in France.

Washington, August 30.—Lieutenant Wahlstrom of the marines, has been killed in France in a motorcycle accident.

Soldiers' Insurance.

The House Committee has approved the bill providing for soldiers' compulsory insurance.

Soldiers on Race Riot Charge.

El Paso, August 30.—One hundred and forty-two members of the 24th Regiment have been interned pending their trial by Court martial for participation in the race riots at Houston.

General Pershing Urges Patience.

Washington, September 2.—General Pershing, in a dispatch to the War Department from American headquarters in France, states that the American people must learn the value of patience and not expect troops fresh from the homeland to be rushed into the trenches, thus making the very mistake which the Germans had hoped for and expected.

He adds that giant strides are being made in the preparation of the men for trench warfare, but asserts that the task has only just been begun.

Chicago Police Disperse Pacifists.

Washington, September 2.—A dispatch from Chicago states that the police at that place dispersed a conference of the People's Peace Council there yesterday, fearing that its continuance would precipitate riots.

The Secretary of the Council stated, however, that the organization plans had been perfected before the police interfered.

Peace Council Finds States all Hostile.

Washington, September 1.—Delegates to the People's Peace Council, the movement organized to secure American backing to a conference to work for peace, are being driven from state to state by the refusal of different authorities to permit them to hold their sessions within state boundaries. They now plan to hold their sessions on the steps of the capital building. Dr. David Starr Jordan, the pacifist, is treasurer of the council while Senator Works, Eugene Debs, the socialist, Congressman Berger, the socialist and other prominent workers for peace are among the organizers.

Pope Disappointed by President's Reply.

Rome, September 1.—The Pope does not conceal his disappointment

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HONGKONG ROADS.

New Treatment Proving Satisfactory.

In his report for last year, the Director of Public Works says:—The road surfaces were maintained generally in a satisfactory condition, the bituminous treatment of carriage ways throughout the City being considerably extended with the satisfactory result of further appreciably diminishing erosion.

With a Government quarry in operation, enabling carefully screened grades of stone to be obtained, it has become possible to greatly extend the use of artificial asphalt in situations where the nature and amount of the traffic renders the adoption of such paving desirable. With the products of the quarry, the manufacture of granolithic paving slabs for footways has also been extensively introduced. The slabs are made to standard sizes, the standards being so arranged as to suit the prevailing widths of pavements, thus reducing waste to a minimum. During the year, 6,600 slabs were made. The manufacture of tar macadam is also carried on at the quarry, the quantity produced during the year amounting to 762 cubic yards.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent, writing under date of September 12, states:—

An envoy from the Special Parliament proceeded by gunboat with Cheng Pih-kwong to Tsing Ka-wan and took with them the document appointing Tang Shao-yi Financial Minister. They endeavoured to persuade Tang to accept the post, but he still shows no inclination of doing so.

In reply to a telegram stating that he had been appointed Foreign Minister of the Military Government in Canton, Wu Ting-fang has authorized his son to state that he is too old for political life and cannot come to the South.

Although Li In-hon has been appointed Civil Governor, the appointments of magistrates are still in the hands of the Tuchen and the orders have to be countersigned by the Civil Governor, who has, in consequence, shown some inclination to resign.

Li Mou-chu, M. P., formerly of Hongkong, has gone to Shanghai at the request of Sun Yat-sen to request other M. P.'s to come to Canton.

ment at the tone of President Wilson's reply to the peace note.

More Money Wanted for the Navy.

Washington, September 1.—The Shipping Board has asked Congress for an additional \$915,000,000 to commandeer materials in plants for naval purposes.

When the War Will Cease.

Washington, September 3.—Mr. James W. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador to Germany, in an address delivered here last night declared that everyone must now decide to be an American or a traitor. Those who oppose this war, he asserted, are guilty of the murder of their countrymen, by prolonging the war, for as soon as the Germans are in earnest, then the war will cease.

SUMMER-TIME

NEURALGIA.

This is the time when mysterious pains in the head and face become prevalent; sometimes attacking at intervals, but more often beginning with a dull, nagging pain of two or three days' duration, followed by torturing toothache. Often the sufferer is unable to trace the cause to faulty teeth.

This is neuralgia of a type common at this time of year when people wear summer attire; sit about in draughts, and eat food which does not provide sufficient support for the nerves.

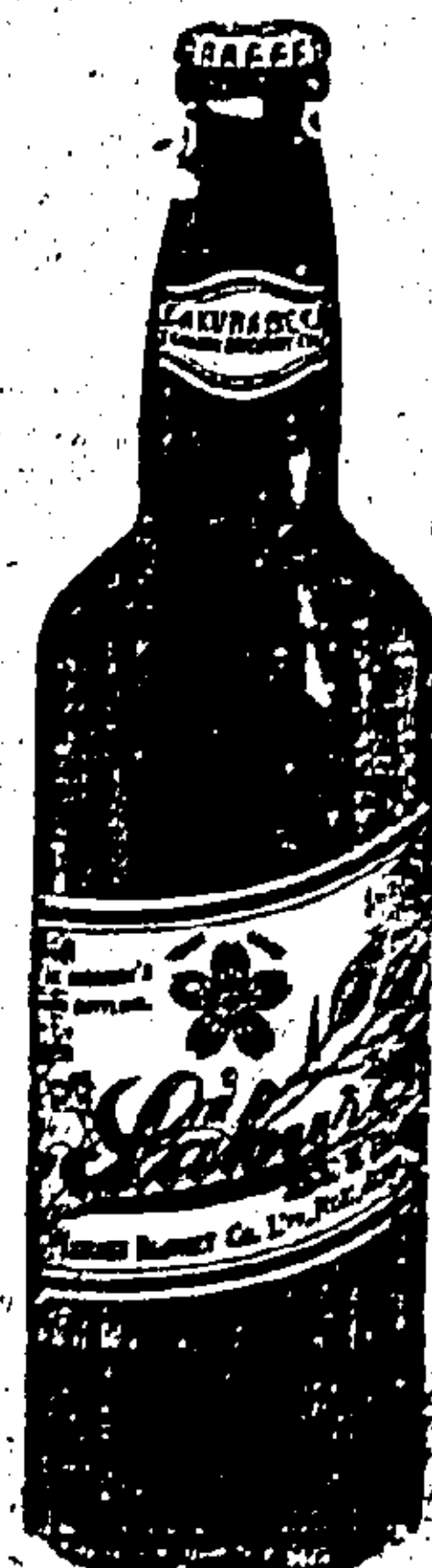
Remember, neuralgia means that the nerves are crying out for nourishment. Build up the system whenever neuralgia pains attack you, and you will find the quickest means to banish them. The nerves cannot thrive without nourishment being supplied by the blood; when the blood gets thin and watery, the nerves starve, and nervous aches and ills begin. To restore your nerves to a healthy state make your blood rich and red. It is a simple process, best accomplished by taking a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills feed the nerves by building up the blood, a fact that has been proved by thousands of sufferers from neuralgia and nervous ills. Go to any dealer to-day for a supply, or send \$1.50 for a bottle (\$3. for 6) to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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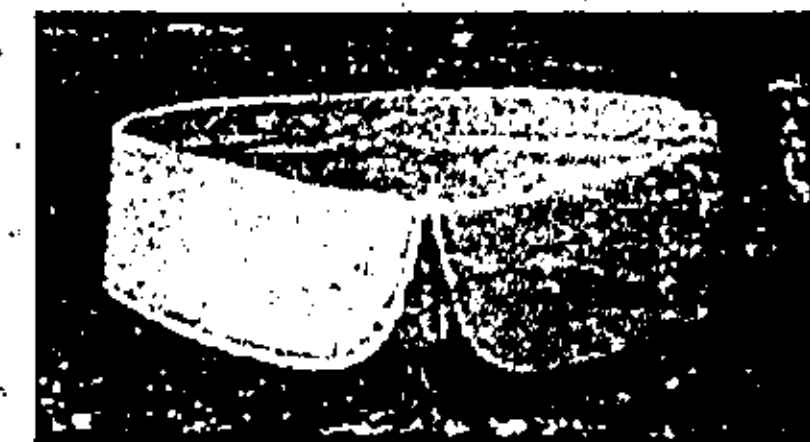
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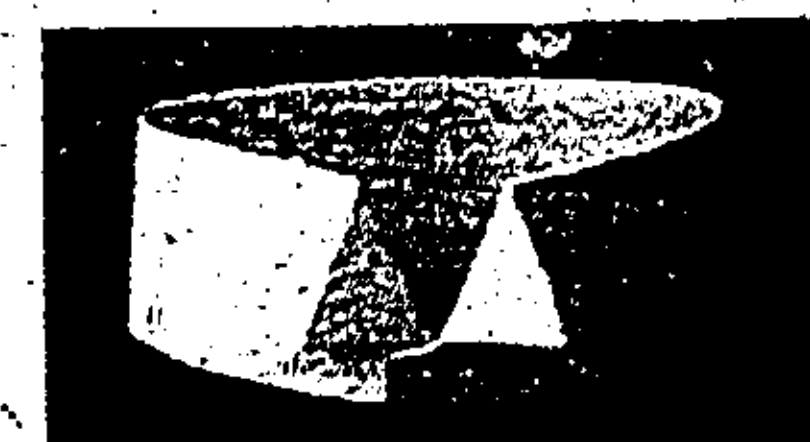


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EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	EMPERESS OF ASIA
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	T. 8,000 THURSDAY, 12th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Shushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa	T. 21,000 TUES., 25th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Shirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000 TUES., 25th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara	T. 12,500 SATUR., 10th Oct., at 11 a.m.
Kobe	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 SUN., 23rd Sept., at 11 a.m.
Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Gotō	T. 8,000 SATURDAY, 12th Sept.

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NIPPON MARU	11,000	19th Nov.
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NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Anhui	16th Sept. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	16th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	18th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	20th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Agents.

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Hongkong September 13, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas		17th Sept.	20th Sept.	Kobe, Y'hama
Tjimanoeck		23rd Sept.	4th Oct.	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the-

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haihong... J. W. Evans ... FRI., 14th Sept., at noon.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES., 18th Sept., at noon.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Fri., 14th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via W'wei	Chipsing	Sun., 16th Sept. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sun., 16th Sept. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 22nd Sept. at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 22nd Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bill of Lading is issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when independent offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Dana.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiaofoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Dispute Over A Steamer.

As already reported, a Chinese firm at Chengtu has instituted legal proceedings in the Osaka Chihō Saibanho against Mr. Nakamura Mamoru, of Tokyo, claiming the delivery of a steamer, says the "Japan Chronicle." It appears that the Chinese firm entered into a contract in April last with Mr. Nakamura for the purchase of a steamer of 1,060 tons, which was then in course of building in Osaka, for ¥435,000. As soon as the contract was signed the buyer paid ¥145,000 as bargain money, and it was arranged that the remaining ¥290,000 should be paid in four instalments, including one for ¥50,000 on the occasion of the launching of the steamer. When the steamer was launched at Osaka on July 8th the Chinese firm sent its representative, who as soon as the ceremony was over wanted to pay ¥50,000 to Mr. Nakamura as arranged. The latter, however, avoided receipt of the proffered payment on this and later occasions on various pretexts. Finally the plaintiff's representative was obliged to deposit the ¥50,000 in the Bank of Japan and notified Mr. Nakamura to obtain the money from the bank. Defendant sent a reply to the effect that as plaintiffs had failed to pay the ¥50,000 on the occasion of the launch as agreed upon, the contract was cancelled and the ¥145,000 bargain money would be forfeited. Thereupon plaintiffs instituted a civil suit against defendant in the Osaka Chihō Saibanho, claiming delivery of the steamer and, at the same time, made application to the Court for an order prohibiting the sale, transfer, or charter of the vessel pending the settlement of the suit. The Court has granted the application of the plaintiffs. The latter have also presented an additional claim to the Court asking for payment of ¥60,000 damages in the event of defendant's failure to deliver the steamer.

The U.S. Mercantile Marine.

The question of manning the new ships which the United States is building has been discussed in these columns, but it would appear that there is yet another aspect of this matter to which attention will have to be directed. This is the supply of masters and officers for them. According to articles appearing in the United States papers, the question is looked on as rather a serious one. A well-known yachtsman, foreseeing the difficulties that were likely to arise, some time ago suggested to the United States Shipping Board the desirability of a special effort being made to instruct in technical navigation the able sailormen of the coasting fleet and fishermen, who might be quickly qualified for licensed officers of merchantships bearing munitions and foodstuffs to Europe. This suggestion is now being carried into actual effect, but what the result of the experiment will be remains to be proved. It is claimed that there are several thousand competent seafaring men along the coast of New England, men of natural intelligence and hardihood with a long seasoning of experience, who have never acquired familiarity with technical navigation because they have only practised dead reckoning and have had no need to take observation and make computations. A number of instructors have been appointed to carry further the training of these coast seamen, so that there may be a large force of qualified licensed officers available when the increased merchant fleet of the United States building is ready to challenge the submarine blockade. Whilst recognising that the steps being taken are most commendable, the fact must not be overlooked that the majority of the men being drawn from have been chiefly trained in sailing craft. That these men would quickly make very capable officers there is little doubt, but the question of the men suitable to command and navigate up-to-date steamships is another proposition. Our American cousins are well known for their ability to adapt themselves to circumstances, but the true born American is in the minority in the Mercantile Marine of the country, American ships being chiefly manned by aliens, chiefly Scandinavians, and should these men not be naturalised subjects, another difficulty will arise.

—Journal of Commerce.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Position of Silver.

It is no exaggeration to say that the whole world is on the eve of a very marked change in respect of finance, credit, currency, and many other matters, and his metallum will most assuredly be represented in the list of subjects clamouring for hearing. In this connection the *Metal Bulletin* has received a letter from Mr. A. G. Kimpton, of London. He writes:—The present price of silver is the highest that has been reached since 1892 and there is much diversity of opinion as to the future course of the metal. The causes responsible for the great rise in value are many, and some useful purpose might be secured by enumerating a few of them. The gathering in of all the available supplies of gold, not only here, but also among the Allied countries, created a pronounced scarcity, as it was obvious that if gold was withdrawn from circulation, something else would have to replace it, and the creation of Government notes for £1 and 10s. at once caused a great demand for silver. This state of things not only in England, but also in Russia, France, and Italy, still continues, and it would seem likely to last for a long time. The enormous requirements of the Indian Government have been a strong factor in helping the price upward, and although probably some £20,000,000 has been taken for India alone during the last 18 months, even this huge amount has not been instrumental in creating a favourable situation for the Indian Currency, and this, of course, is a very serious matter. The reserve of rupees in February, 1916, with the Indian Government was 24 crores. Coined during year to end March, 1917, 36 crores. Estimated further coinage, 4 crores. Total, 64 crores. Latest figures as to reserve of rupees, 21 crores. Absorbed 43 crores. These figures are simply astounding, and the situation looks very grave. What will happen at the end of the next Indian Budget if only half as many withdrawals take place, instead of 43 crores? Even France, which years ago held over £20,000,000 of silver coinage, is now reduced to £10,000,000 in her Treasury, in spite of different small paper issues to replace francs. Seeing that paper currency exists everywhere now, could not some system be introduced similar to our own war certificates by the Government in India issuing the rupee notes at a discount and make them redeemable, say, in five years at their face value? They would have, of course, to be made sufficiently attractive to the Indian people, and it is quite possible that this would be a successful way of coping with the difficulty and thus tend to increase largely the flow of rupees into the Treasury. The extra demand for rupees of late is growing, owing to the financing of all our armies and trade in the Persian Gulf, Mesopotamia, East Africa, Egypt, and Palestine, where the rupee is legal tender. As trade in these places tends to expand, the circulation of rupees will be greater than ever. It seems that the long-neglected and rejected silver, whose plight was occasioned by Germany when she demonetised her thalers and brought down the metal to less than one half of its value, will, in all likelihood, be rejuvenated by the same country after the war is over, seeing that her credit is gone. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it seems likely that we shall witness a Round Table Conference once more for establishing a parity between gold and silver such as exists in the Latin Union, with a result more favourable than on the last occasion, when the value of money was at a very low ebb, and cash was almost unobtainable.

Not for Him to Say.

New Arrival—"And where do I go when this shelling business starts?"

Sandy (late of the "Wee Kirk")—"Laddie, that a' depends on your religious opinions!"—*Blighy.*

GENERAL SUEB FOR SLANDER.

Lady Says She was Called "A German Spy."

Brigadier-General Sir Robert Anderson, Commandant of the Administrative Headquarters of the Australian Imperial Force, was the defendant in a slander action heard in Mr. Justice Darling's Court recently, the plaintiff being Mrs. Beatrice Huck, an Australian. A verdict was returned in his favour.

Mr. Harney, for Mrs. Huck, said the slander complained of was that she was a German spy. Her husband, Mr. Julius Frederick Karl Huck, a chartered accountant in Sydney, was born in Saxony, but he was naturalised as a British subject in Australia. Soon after he was broke out, Mrs. Huck arrived in this country, and she did voluntary work at the Anzac Bazaar in Westminister.

In August last a lady friend, Mrs. Sinclair Ross, introduced her to Sir Robert Anderson, and he employed her in one of his departments. Four days after she started work she was told that her services were no longer required. She also received a letter from Mr. O'Connor, the head of the "Anzac Bazaar," saying that the other lady workers refused to work with her. These ladies had formerly made her a presentation.

In December, said counsel, Mrs. Huck obtained work at the Commonwealth Bank. She started on January 3, and on January 8 she was told that she must leave at once. She went to Mrs. Sinclair Ross, who told her that General Anderson had said: "I am dismissing Mrs. Huck because she is a German spy."

Mrs. Huck stated in evidence that the police made inquiries about her and were quite satisfied as to her position.

Mrs. Sinclair Ross said that in August last the General sent for her and said "I did not know until yesterday that she (Mrs. Huck) was working in the military offices here. I am dismissing her today, because she is a German spy." He added: "What is more, your husband's and your association with her are questionable." She asked him his authority, and he replied the War Office.

In cross-examination by Mr. Patrick Hastings, Mrs. Ross was asked if she did not expect that when a General sent for her he would tell her the truth. At first, he replied "No," but afterwards, she said that, having grasped the full meaning of the question, her answer was "Yes."

His Lordship: General Washington is the only general I have heard of who never told a lie. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hastings (to witness): Do you know what happens to German spies in this country?—Yes, they are shot.

His Lordship: Not in the case of women.

Witness: I understood that one German woman spy had been shot.

Mr. Hastings: May I suggest to you that you verify that before you repeat it in public.

His Lordship: I think it ought to be known that it does not happen to women. I know that myself.

His Lordship held that the occasion was privileged, but the question of malice must be left to the jury.

General Anderson, in evidence taken on commission, said that he did not tell Mrs. Sinclair Ross that the plaintiff was a German spy. He merely said she was a suspected person.

The jury, in returning their verdict, expressed sympathy with Mrs. Huck, who had been placed in a difficult position.

£20,000 For Waifs and Strays.

At a meeting of the Church of England Waifs and Strays' Society at Cardiff an offer was received from Sir Edward Nicholl to build a home, at a cost of £50,000, provided a freehold site was secured and an endowment fund raised. It was stated that Lord Tredegar had promised the site required, and £700 had been secured towards endowment. At King Edward's Hospital Guild, Cardiff, it was announced that Sir James Thomas had given £1,000 to endow a bed at the hospital in honour of his wife.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

DAY SIGNALS.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	MEANING.
1.	▲ (RED)	(A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	▲	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	▲	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5.	▲	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	▲	Gale expected to increase.
7.	+	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

It will be accompanied by three alternate sounds, Red at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that danger is over.

The day signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast, on Black Head Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Tsimshui, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lamoon.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	RED

At Night Signals will be displayed, at masthead, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals. Signal No. 1 will be accompanied by eight white flashes at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

Further details will always be given to vessels, on demand, by signal from lightships.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CODE will be exhibited at the following stations:—

GAP ROCK
WAGLAN
STANLEY
ABERDEEN

SAC KI WAN
SAL KUN
SHA TAU KOK
TAI PO

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
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The two upper signals of group (1) indicate the latitude, and the two lower signals the longitude. The upper signal of group (2) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (3) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (4) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (5) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (6) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (7) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (8) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (9) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (0) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

The two upper signals of group (1) indicate the latitude, and the two lower signals the longitude. The upper signal of group (2) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (3) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (4) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (5) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (6) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (7) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (8) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (9) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time. The upper signal of group (0) indicates the direction of motion and the lower signal the time.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
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CAUTION.—Under the most favourable circumstances the position signal indicates only the degree of latitude and longitude nearest to the estimated position of the centre. When the centre is far from any reporting station, or when magnetic reports are lacking, the position signal may be as much as 2° in error, both in latitude and longitude, and the velocity and direction of motion will then be in error by corresponding amounts. It should be particularly noted that the velocity signalled is the mean for the previous 16 or 24 hours.

Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
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Table No. 2.—Velocity and Condition Signals.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
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Table No. 3.—Time Signals.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
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Table No. 4.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons	n.	\$320
North Chinas	n.	110
Unions	s.	\$790
Yangtszes	n. ex 73	\$19

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires	n.	\$181
H.K. Fires	b.	\$280

SHIPPING.

Douglases	n.	\$81
Steamboats	n.	\$171
Indos (Def.)	n.	\$89
Indos (Pref.)	n.	\$35
Shells	n.	102/6
Ferries	s.	\$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars	n.	\$92
Malabons	n.	\$29

MINING.

Kailans	b.	40/-
Langkats	n.	14
Raubas	s.	\$2.50
Tronohs	n.	28/-
Urals	n.	82/-
Oriental Cons.	b.	28/-

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H.K. Wharves	n.	\$73
Kowloon Docks	n.	\$111
Shai Docks	n.	178

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Centrals	n.	\$30
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Land Invest.	b.	\$88
H'phreys Est.	b.	\$5.30
K'loon Lands	n.	\$35
Shai Lands	b.	75
West Points	b.	78
Reclamations	n.	\$115

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Ewos	s.	160
Kung Yiks	n.	14
Shai Cottons	n.	125
Yangtzepons	n.	15
Oriental	n.	36

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Providents	s.	\$74
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Green Islands	s.	\$7
H.K. Electric	n.	\$48
H.K. Ice Co.	n.	\$149
Ropes	n.	\$261
Steel Foundries	b.	\$10
Trams, Low Level	s.	\$5.90
Trams, Peak, old	s.	\$9
Trams, Peak, new	cts.	90
Laundries	b.	\$3
U. Waterboats	s.	\$13
Watsons	n.	\$6
Wm. Powells	s.	\$6.50
Morning Posts	n.	\$29

CORRECTED TO NOON THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1917.

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T/T	3/2 1/2
Demand	3/2 1/2
30 d/s.	3/2 1/2
60 d/s.	3/2 1/2
4 m/s.	3/3
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	136 1/2
T/T Japan	.....	149 1/4
T/T India	.....	Nom.
Demand, India	.....	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	.....	76 1/2
co & New York	.....	182 1/4
T/T Java	.....	Nom.
T/T Marks	.....	Nom.
T/T France	.....	444 1/2
Demand, Paris	.....	445

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	.....	3/3 1/2
4 m/s. D/E	.....	3/3 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	.....	3/4 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	.....	3/4 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	.....	77 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	.....	Nom.
4 m/s. France	.....	459 1/2
6 m/s. France	.....	464 1/2
Demand, Germany	.....	76 1/2
Demand, New York	.....	76 1/2
T/T Bombay	.....	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	.....	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	.....	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	.....	Nom.
Demand, Manila	.....	135 1/2
Demand, Singapore	.....	136 1/2
On Haiphong	.....	3 1/4 prem.
On Saigon	.....	3 1/4 prem.
On Bangkok	.....	48
Sovereign	.....	6.15 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	.....	40.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	.....	50

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

